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## Bourguiba: Halt U.N. Action If French Start Negotiating Tunis, Cairo Renew Ties

TUNIS (AP). — President Bourguiba yesterday offered to halt his action against France in the U.N. in exchange for negotiations on a French withdrawal from Bizerta.

In his most conciliatory statement of the two-week Bizerta crisis, Mr. Bourguiba invited France to discuss a "reasonable evacuation timetable."

He added: "All that is really needed is acceptance by France of the evacuation and we will stop our procedure at the U.N."

He said that in case of France's failure to agree to start the talks, "we will be forced to continue our procedure."

"We are ready to accept honest negotiations on the basis of evacuation," Mr. Bourguiba told a news conference in a statement heavily marked by quotations from President Kennedy.

He described Mr. Kennedy as a "sincere man, a man who believes what he says."

With a very smile, he read a number of Mr. Kennedy's campaign statements in which the American President criticized the Eisenhower administration for lack of clear-cut measures in favour of newly independent nations.

"Now President Kennedy is in the same position," he said, "as I am. He is happy."

The Tunisian President said that despite tension and the possibility of new violence at Bizerta, "we cannot let an impasse develop. A solution is not impossible."

Mr. Bourguiba said: "It is not impossible."

Goldmann Urges New View on Arabs

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER

TEL AVIV. — The President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, last night urged a new approach to the Arab problem. He attacked the prevalent attitude of wait and don't do anything, of staying put, of being afraid to try anything new.

Urging the neutralization of the Middle East by having both power blocs ensure the peace of the region and non-aggression of its inhabitants, he said that "time is not working in our favour."

He was addressing over 1,000 members of the Liberal Party's youth organization, which was his first election speech. "Our orientation towards the Western bloc is making it even more difficult for Israel to integrate into the region, whose people wish to stay out of the cold war," he said. "However, far be it from me to imply that the present leaders of Israel do not desire peace; I fully realize that the Arabs are not prepared now to make peace."

Nevertheless, neutralization of the region would finally bring the Arabs to forgo their dreams of Communist rule in destroying Israel and create a chance that they might accept Israel as a full member of the world community. "The main problem is neither territorial concessions, which I have never urged, nor taking back Arab refugees, which I never supported," he stated.

Dr. Goldmann declared that future relations with world Jewry was even more important than with the Arabs. World Jewry must be granted the status of a junior partner. "The Prime Minister's attitude that they only give aid and cannot be allowed a say may endanger Jewry's future identification with Israel," he charged, adding: "I realize that he does so without his Party's consent."

Eshkol to Bond Delegates: 'Multitudes Yet to Come'

TEL AVIV. — The Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, last night urged the 350 delegates to the Israel Bond National Leaders Conference not to forget the "multitudes" of Jews in certain European countries and in North Africa who must be brought to Israel in the near future.

He was addressing the closing dinner of the 10-day conference at the Sheraton Hotel here, which took the form of a tribute to him as "one of the outstanding figures in shaping the history of Israel."

Among those present were the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir; the Interior Minister, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapiro; the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Yitzhak Olshan; the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Moshe Shertok; and the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz. Samuel Rothberg, of Peoria, Ill., Bond National Chairman of Trustees, presided.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion said that "never in history had lending by Jews produced more significant results than the loans made to Israel through the bonds. It helps to ensure the future of the Jewish race and enhance the pride of Jews everywhere."

Mr. Ben-Gurion said, "The money was safe in the hands of Levi Eshkol who had a historic vision and idealism combined with a great practical sense."

Schwartz in Tribute

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Vice-President of the Bond Drive, delivered the organization's tribute to Mr. Eshkol.

We wish to honour the leader who has so effectively brought to reality the bold vision and concept of Israel Bonds first enunciated by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the late Eliezer Kaplan in Jerusalem in September 1949. I know that an outstanding code of modesty is observed among the new and veteran in high positions in Israel. Nevertheless, it would be a grievous oversight if we did not make this occasion to acknowledge the role Levi Eshkol has played both in Israel and in the United States during his nine years of service as Minister of Finance.

Mr. Eshkol in reply lauded the officers of the Bond drive. He said, "To all the leaders here tonight — to you, my dear Joe Schwartz, to Abe Feinberg, to the Rothbergs and the Boyars, to the Venetzkys and the Laszkys, to all of you, a real Jewish Rabbi for all you have done and all you will do in the future."

Earlier in the day, at the closing business session of the Conference at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, the Development Minister, Mr. Mordechai Bentor, told the delegates that Israel's economy "will not be out of

## ADOUA VOWS TO RETURN KATANGA

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — Backed by a near-unanimous parliamentary vote of confidence in his new coalition government, Premier Cyrille Adoula yesterday vowed to suppress the secession of Katanga "in the days immediately to come."

In a firm inaugural address to the two Houses of Parliament, that approved his Government on Wednesday, Mr. Adoula denounced Katanga President Moise Tshombe and Belgian colonialists as "a great wrong against the Congo."

"Neither Tshombe nor colonialists of his Ministers nor the United Nations (the Belgian mining company in the province) nor the Belgians behind the Katanga secession can prevent the Congolese people from recovering their rightful heritage," Mr. Adoula declared.

Mr. Adoula laid down a broad and detailed programme of action for his new Government, which recoiled for the first time in nearly a year the Stanleyville discipline of Patrice Lumumba under Antoine Gizenga and the Leopoldville Central Government of President Kasavubu.

He pledged a firm policy of non-alignment "in African national movements and refusal to let the Congo be deflected from an independent line by any foreign power."

Mr. Adoula paid tribute to the "exceptional assistance" given to Congo by the U.N. The U.N. deserves our gratitude, he said. "I don't doubt for an instant that the U.N. will continue to aid us when we call upon them for specific help."

In Elizabethville, the Katanga Government issued a cautiously-worded statement welcoming the Adoula Government.

Bond Drive Goal \$1,000,000 by 1968

REHOVOT. — The Israel Bond Drive has set a target of another \$1,000,000 in bond sales in the next six months to mark the 20th Anniversary of the State in 1968. The proceeds will be used for the development of the State.

The drive was launched in 1948 and has since raised \$10,000,000 for the State.

The drive is being conducted by the Israel Bond Drive Committee, which is headed by Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

Ready to Resume Talks, FLN Says

TUNIS. — Belkacem Krim, Algerian insurgent delegation leader at the Franco-Algerian peace talks, said here yesterday the "Algerian Provisional Government" remains prepared to resume any serious negotiations.

Choosing crowds greeted the Algerian delegation when it returned by air from Geneva after the talks were suspended for the second time on July 28.

Krim said the French wish to instill their domination over the Algerian peoples in a disguised fashion by means of a vast political, economic and military organization in the Sahara.

Yesterday, the Pakistan Government announced it has recognized the "Algerian Provisional Government."

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CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jacob Lieberman  
ALL WELCOME

## Khrushchev Says Is Willing To Negotiate on German Problems

Kennedy Signs Armaments Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI). — President Kennedy signed a bill yesterday giving him authority to pack an additional \$41,000,000 worth of armaments into the nation's military arm to meet any shooting showdown with Russia over Berlin.

The measure, requested by Mr. Kennedy just nine days ago, sped through Congress at a near wartime rate. It was passed by the Senate last Friday and by the House on Wednesday.

It was the second part of Mr. Kennedy's military preparedness programme to meet the Berlin crisis. The first part of the programme, a resolution empowering the President to mobilize up to 250,000 reservists and extend tours of military duty by a year, was signed by Mr. Kennedy on Tuesday.

Houses OK ECM Move

LONDON (UPI). — The House of Commons last night approved by a vote of 213-5 the Government's proposal to make application for membership in the European Common Market.

The Labour Party — also in favour of Britain's entry into the Common Market — abstained on the main vote and instead submitted an amendment criticizing the Government's method of seeking admission. About 20 Conservative Party members also abstained.

Earlier last night, the House of Lords approved the Government motion without a vote after the Opposition amendment was defeated 10-17.

(Leader — Column 1)

US Envoy to Survey Arab Refugee Issues

WASHINGTON (INA). — A high-level envoy, as yet unnamed, will soon visit Israel and the Arab countries to make a new survey of the Arab-Israeli issues.

This is to enable the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission to report its recommendations on the Arab refugee problem before the October 15 deadline set at the last session of the General Assembly. It was authoritatively reported here yesterday.

## Gromyko Replies to West Again Warns Of Separate Pact

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, yesterday received the American, British and French Ambassadors and gave them the Soviet reply to the Western notes on Berlin.

The Ambassadors were received separately for a few minutes each. The contents of the notes were not disclosed, but probably will be published today.

It was reported that the notes reaffirmed the Soviet position laid down in Premier Khrushchev's memorandum to President Kennedy in Vienna and repeated several times in speeches by Mr. Khrushchev. The notes presumably restated the Soviet position that a peace treaty with Germany was urgent and at the same time called for round-table discussions to negotiate the German problem.

In Berlin, the American, French and British Commandants in the occupied city sent notes to their Soviet counterparts, charging the East German Government with violating the 1949 agreement that lifted the Berlin blockade.

In the past two weeks East German police and Communist "vigilante" committees have been harassing East Berlin residents who work in West Berlin. The Allied Commandants told the Soviet the 1949 agreement guaranteed a normal life in Berlin and free movement to the city, and Communist measures to force 50,000 East Germans to quit their jobs in West Berlin was a direct violation.

The East German Communist youth newspaper "Junge Welt" yesterday published an appeal for "voluntary recruits" to the East German armed forces.

At the same time, the East German Communist youth leader, Wolfgang Stenke, called on "every healthy young man" to enlist in the "People's Army" in case the West tried to force the way across a peace treaty is signed with the Soviet Union.

In West Berlin, about 1,000 refugees arrived yesterday, although reinforced Communist police outside routes to Berlin left pedestrians and searched trains buses and automobiles in unprecedented controls. They hauled hundreds of suspected refugees off Berlin-bound trains.

Summit in September

A Western summit, if it takes place, is most likely at the end of September or early in October, after the West German elections in September, so that Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany, would have greater freedom of diplomatic manoeuvre on the Berlin question.

A timetable of future Western meetings may be drawn up at this week-end conference.

It is planned to hold joint briefings for the press, "in the interests of Western unity." The White House Press Secretary, Mr. Pierre Salinger, announced in Washington on Wednesday that he was also coming to Berlin to coordinate the press relations of the chief Allied powers.

The conference meeting will be held at Spa, Belgium, starting at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday after a luncheon given by M. Maurice Courtois de Marville, the French Foreign Minister.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



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### Social & Personal

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The President also received 75 members of the U.S. Zionist Youth Organization.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday gave a luncheon in honor of the outgoing Rumanian Minister and Mrs. Petru Manu. Among the guests were Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Gorbunov, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Haim Yabbi and the Assistant Director-General, Mr. Shmuel Entous.

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## Regular Shipping Line From Eilat to Japan Inaugurated

By EREZ SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

**EILAT.** — The first regularly scheduled shipping line to Japan and the Far East from Eilat was inaugurated here on Thursday night with the departure of the Masef George, an 11,500-ton bulk carrier chartered by the

It is carrying a capacity load of Japan-bound phosphates.

During the first year of operation, the Masef George will employ two vessels, sailing at 40-day intervals.

The second ship, a Liberty-type vessel, called the Masef Herta, will leave Eilat next month. Between the ships will ferry some 72,000 tons of phosphate.

The Masef George is owned by the Negor Phosphate Company, the National Phosphate Federation of Agriculture Cooperative Associations of Tokyo.

Company officials, however, hope that they will also be awarded potash and copper cement shipping contracts.

Some executives stressed that their venture is unsubsidized and operated at their own risk.

Commenting on the establishment of the new shipping line, Mr. Michael Tsur, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce, declared that trade relations with Far Eastern countries were vitally dependent on a regularly scheduled shipping service.

He added that the line's full and unattending support of the Ministry.

It is understood that the Masef George is considering the line as a carrier for its surface mail shipments.

Some aspects of the Company's business are also linked to developments at Eilat. The Company Management is insisting on the installation of modern conveyor loading equipment which could slash loading times from 12 to 14 days per 10,000 tons to a mere 48 hours. Berthed ships cost the company \$1,200 per day.

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## Anti-De Gaulle Plot Seen by 'Figaro'

PARIS (UPI). — Rumors of an attempt to overthrow President Charles de Gaulle's Fifth Republic during the August holidays were published yesterday by the right-wing newspaper, "Figaro."

Publication of the story brought swift reaction from four powerful labor unions — from the Communist General Workers' Federation to the Catholic Union — which announced they would be in contact with each other to "oppose any new coup."

Reports of attempts to unseat Gen. de Gaulle have persisted since the abortive Algerian "Generals' Revolt" in April.

Yesterday "Figaro" said it had warned about a plot several weeks before the Algerian revolt, but no one paid attention. It said there is now a widely resisted rumor that the August 15 Feast of the Assumption, a national holiday, would be marked by new attempts.

"Advantage would be taken of the great void in Paris to unleash a new operation, and this time it would be the President who would be the target in the first place," "Figaro" said.

It added that the Secret Army Organization (SAR) for right-wing extremists had been mounting a propaganda campaign and there certainly had been some over-the-top activity.

The incident was confirmed Wednesday by the Press Secretary, Mr. Pierre Salinger, after inquiries about a newspaper article telling of it.

Mr. Salinger said he did not know what time the President's emergency-use phone rang, but that Mr. Kennedy was still awake.

Mr. Kennedy picked up the phone and heard a strange voice ask: "Is this the animal hospital?"

Mr. Kennedy said no, it wasn't the animal hospital. "Is this South 5-6556?" the insistent caller inquired.

"No, this is the White House," the insistent President replied.

"Is Mr. Stevenson there?" the insistent caller demanded to know.

"No, this is the President," the equally insistent President insisted.

The caller hung up.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

ALL Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: EL AL 208 from Moscow — 12:10. EL AL 436 from New York — 14:20. EL AL 436 from London and Zurich — 17:30. EL AL 436 from Rome — 19:00. DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia — 06:00. T.W.A. 201 to Paris — 06:45. Alitalia 455 to Athens and Rome — 08:10. EL AL 436 to Rome — 08:10. K.L.M. 538 to Rome and Amsterdam — 09:00. EL AL 307 to Nicosia — 10:00. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris — 10:15. Olympic 608 to Athens — 10:30. EL AL 427 to Munich and Paris — 13:00. EL AL 429 to London and New York — 13:10. SATURDAY ARRIVALS: EL AL 208 from New York, London and Rome — 19:45. T.W.A. 200 from New York, London, Madrid and Rome — 19:10. EL AL 428 from Paris and Munich — 19:20. B.E.A. 264 from London, Paris and Athens — 20:00. Alitalia 452 from Rome — 20:15. DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia — 20:10.

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## NEW LEFT-OF-CENTRE PARTY IN CANADA

OTTAWA (UPI). — The New Party — Canada's new-born left-of-centre movement — met yesterday to confirm the election of Tommy Douglas as its first national leader.

The official result of the balloting was to be announced at 8:30 p.m. local time (8:30 a.m. Israel time).

But the 1700 official delegates to the five-day convention made their choice clear on Wednesday night, with a table-thumping placard-carrying demonstration that brought the largest political meeting in Canadian history to its first touch of American-style convention.

There was also a demonstration for present leader of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation, Mr. Hassen Argue, but it was submerged in the avalanche.

The hi-jinks, featuring a five-minute "We Want Douglas" chant, finished off a 15-minute speech by the new Premier of Canada's only Socialist Government in Saskatchewan, followed by Mr. Argue, and shorter eulogies by their nominators.

It's the White House, And Not the Doghouse

WASHINGTON (AP). — Even President Kennedy's emergency-use telephone in his bedroom is not immune to wrong number calls. He answered one last week from an insistent caller asking for an animal hospital.

The incident was confirmed Wednesday by the Press Secretary, Mr. Pierre Salinger, after inquiries about a newspaper article telling of it.

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## Cables in Brief

RELEASED. — The South Korean military junta has released the last of six newspapermen from major Seoul jails, announcing writing or handling copy objectionable to the new government.

MATCH. — John Turner, batting in a cricket game in Leicester, England, Wednesday, received an unusually hot toss from the bowler. The ball hit him and ignited a box of matches in his pocket.

FLAME. — The Chinese Nationalist Air Force on Formosa yesterday admitted the loss of a plane on a routine reconnaissance flight over the Taiwan Strait on Wednesday. The Communist New China News Agency had claimed a Nationalist plane had been shot down over Fukien Province and the pilot captured.

DEVALUATION. — Mr. Olaf Thor, Prime Minister of Iceland, announced Wednesday night that the Government had decided to devalue the Krona.

RADIO. — The Iraqi Broadcasting Station in Baghdad started a 90-minute transmission of news bulletins and comment.

Watch-size Food Bar Devised for 'A' Survival

KANSAS CITY, Missouri. — A tiny, candy-like food bar smaller than a pocket watch has been developed here as a key ration for the panic period that might follow an atomic attack.

Its development was reported Wednesday by the Midwest Research Institute, which recently perfected the household alarm warning system for civil defense.

The bar, about an inch square and half an inch thick, is about 90 per cent wheat with other ingredients of dry beans, non-fat milk, sugar and shortening. Each bar contains about 15 calories, and 20 bars would supply normal daily food requirements for an adult. Two institute chemists recently lived for two weeks on nothing but survival bars.

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21/2-room luxury flat including telephone and latest electric kitchen appliances. Tel. 72911, Ramat Gan.

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## Religious Services

Shabbat begins:

In Jerusalem at 5:37 p.m. In Tel Aviv 5:15 p.m. In Haifa 5:40 p.m. and ends tomorrow:

In Jerusalem at 7:14 p.m. In Tel Aviv 6:52 p.m. In Haifa 7:17 p.m.

Portion: Kise Hafara: Tachanun 49, 14-21, 3

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Mincha, 6:15 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6:30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 6:00 p.m. Tachanun, Shabbat, 6:00 a.m. Shur on Pith Avot by Rabbi Itamar (Weizelstein), 6:00 p.m. Mincha, 6:00 p.m. Talmud Shur by Dr. Warhaftig, 6:45 p.m. Arvit, 7:10 p.m.

Haifa Synagogue: Shabbat, 6:15 a.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 6:00 a.m. Shur on Pith Avot by Rabbi Itamar (Weizelstein), 6:00 p.m. Mincha, 6:00 p.m. Talmud Shur by Dr. Warhaftig, 6:45 p.m. Arvit, 7:10 p.m.

Beit Vemona (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6:30 p.m. Lecture by Parasha by Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 6:15 p.m. Haifa Synagogue (Hill St.): Tonight, 6:30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 6:15 a.m.

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## INTERVIEWPOINTS

## DIVIDING THE CAKE

"WHAT profit hath a man of all his labour which he taketh under the sun?" asked the cynical Preacher in Ecclesiastes. If he had stayed for an answer, somebody would no doubt have explained to him that it all depended upon the Histadrut and the Government. It seems clear that, however egalitarian Israel's society was to have been according to the dreamers of the early days, all he parties now accept the fact that some Israelis are destined to be "more equal than others." Mr. Arye Pincus, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency and Chairman of Mapai's "Academic Department" (left), and Mr. Yehuda Sha'ari, leader of the Liberal Party's group in the Histadrut and a member of the Labour Federation's Executive, discuss the national wage structure, with particular reference to the professionally qualified.



ARYE Pincus, born in South Africa in 1912, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand and was one of the most brilliant young advocates at the Johannesburg Bar.

He became the leader of the South African Zionist Socialist Party and served as Vice-Chairman of the South African Zionist Federation.

He immigrated to Israel in 1947 and was appointed legal adviser to the late David Ben-Gurion. Subsequently he was charged with the responsibility of building up El Al and directed the destinies of the national airline through its difficult formative years. Shortly after he had made the decision to order the Britannia, which put El Al on the international air map, he resigned "for private reasons" and entered practice as a lawyer. In this capacity he was asked by Mapai to create and to organize a division for professionals and has been chairman of this group ever since. A few months ago he was elected Treasurer of the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Pincus has a remarkably quick mind, the ability to strip a problem to its basic essentials and to make quick decisions on qualities which make him an excellent lawyer both in the courtroom and in chamber practice. His loyalty and humour enable him to build up excellent personal relationships.

Yehuda Sha'ari was born in 1920 in Bukovina, the territory of Rumania which borders on the Ukraine, and came to Israel in 1941. He had begun the study of law in Bukovina and completed his training at the University of Tel Aviv. He spent some years in various kibbutzim, eventually becoming a member of Alonim in the Emek.

As the leader of Oved Ha-Zion, the Progressive Labour Movement, he was elected to the Vaad Hapoel in 1951 and has served there ever since. He is the Director of

the Legal and Pensions Departments of the Histadrut. Thus, although he has never practised law privately, he has been active in his profession on behalf of the Labour Federation. His experiences as a member of a kibbutz, combined with his professional qualifications, give him a rare quality of insight into the different viewpoints as to the rewards due to various sectors of the national labour force. He has written a book on the structure of Israel's society and he is also the author of numerous articles about social conditions in this country.

Mr. Sha'ari, slight and dark-haired, finds that he thinks faster if he walks while he discusses problems. He is a quiet, thoughtful, and somewhat reserved man. He has conducted many rearguard actions for a minority attitude rejected by the other parties. Advocating policies which were manifestly unacceptable to most of his colleagues, he has urged his causes, however difficult, with tact and humour. He is a supple negotiator. He succeeded in carrying his point on several occasions.

## Problem of Size

Both men agree in principle on the need to recognize that a professional is entitled to a higher salary than the unskilled worker, that we have not yet reached that Utopian state in which each man works according to his ability and is rewarded according to his needs. Pincus points out that this ideal was never realized outside the kibbutz, that the historical development of the country was not based on complete egalitarianism. The comparative equalization of wages only came after waves of immigration and periods of inflation had ironed out differences because the cost of living allowances were the same. He believes that some differential must be the reward the university graduate for his years of training and to equip him adequately for his work — the only

problem is how big this differential should be. Sha'ari complains that the leaders of Israel, brought up to believe in the importance of labour and the need to establish the dignity and strength of the working man, have been slow to adjust to the new situation that exists today. Payment should be

By Philip Gillon

determined by the value of a man's contribution to society, the amount spent on training and the national need for qualified personnel. He says that people should undertake the lengthy process of qualifying professionally if they are asked to do so only out of idealism. Israel is not a country which can put pressure on its manpower. Hence the only solution is in pay differentials. He would apply the same principles to skilled workers as compared to unskilled, and to people prepared to live in difficult circumstances — as, for example, in the deep Negev or Eilat. He thinks that a tariff should be drawn up based on national needs and wants, and a schedule of varying salaries prepared accordingly.

The present position in Israel, comparing the highest pay received by a top-level professional employee in Government with that of an unskilled labourer, is that the ratio is 4.5:1 in regard to gross pay, 3.5:1 if net pay is considered (the comparative figures are 50:1 in Russia; 25:1 in England; and 20:1 in the U.S.). A further point that this ratio applies only to the extremes. It is less than 2:1 when you compare, say, a doctor in a clinic with the reception clerk. He claims that his faction has fought for differentials in pay scales ever since 1951, Pinhas Rosen later resigned on one occasion from the Government minister's post over the issue of pay for the professionally qualified.

Pincus says rather impatiently that nobody today

questions the principle of a differential — he objects to the use of the word "gap" — and the only real issue is what the differential should be without dislocating the national economy and affecting the building of the State. With regard to the Progressives' contention that they were the first to discover the need for distinctions in pay, he says sarcastically that this reminds him of the Herut claim to have decided to build the Jewish State long before anybody else had such a marvelous idea. In fact, he insists, anybody can propose the problem is to implement the payment to different types of workers. Nothing was really done for the professionally qualified until Mapai tackled the problem.

"It is easy for Mapai and Abud Ha'avoda to encourage the engineers to believe that the sky's the limit and then to oppose them when the Histadrut table" he says. "The real heart of the matter is how to reward the 'academics' without dislocating the economy."

## Breaking the Chain

Sha'ari does not think that this is such an overwhelming difficulty — provided the Histadrut and the Government would accept the principle of the Liberals that there should be no general wage rise and no linking between the payment to different types of workers and the needs of the population. He believes that general pay rises are self-defeating, as they are immediately offset by increases in prices which match, and often exceed, the added wages. He is firmly convinced that the labourer need not be concerned with the payment to the professional. He believes that the doctor or engineer, provided that his own wages are sufficient. His basic principle, therefore, is that each profession should be considered separately and rewarded adequately according to his three tests of the value of the work, the time and effort involved in training, and the needs of the State. Thus the first step in obtaining an equitable wage structure would be to break

the present system of linking. Pincus replies that even if this were desirable in theory — which he does not concede — it would be impossible to practice. He believes that it is most undesirable in Israel to base any theory on the existence of a social and political gap between the various groups contributing to building the State: the intellectual must not be taught that he is different from the rest of the general working community; that has been one of the great secrets of Israel's success.

But, he says, the theory of the professional links is completely Utopian. If we were planning a completely non-existent country the argument might have been that the scale of an existing society must take into account that country's history, traditions and existing social structure and ideas. The linking between the pay of secondary school teachers, or between different branches in the medical service, has been established so long that it is impossible for the Government and the Histadrut to pretend that such links do not exist. Mapai, he says, tells the professionally qualified the truth — that any rises given to them must affect other groups in the society and the economy as a whole, and that the problem is how to treat them equitably without causing damaging repercussions.

On the question of the position of top administrative personnel in Government, Mr. Sha'ari says that he does not think this situation anomalous. It can exist, for instance, in a scientific institution, where the administrator is not as well paid as the scientist in the laboratory; he sees no reason why a similar position should not obtain in Government. Mr. Pincus is more sympathetic to the poor director-general: he thinks that the answer is that management should obtain some sort of recognition, just as practising but unqualified teachers do.

Mr. Sha'ari says that Mapai opposed the policy of differentialism until it had no alternative because otherwise it could not have formed a Government without the Progressives. He adds that he is also against the social gaps but does not think that fair treatment for the professionally qualified will create such gaps.

## Professionals' Union

Mr. Sha'ari believes that the professionally qualified are suffering from the manner in which they are represented on the Histadrut. He says that the official representatives of the group are nominated by the Central Committee according to the key of the general Histadrut elections, thereby giving Mapai a majority. He wants separate elections for each profession, as there are for the building workers: the different professions could then join on some sort of a federation basis. Thus there would be a special trade union for the "academics" with their own officers attending to their professional and other needs.

After all, he says, these are "men of the spirit," who must feel free from control by the

## THE POWER OF THE PEN

By Ephraim Kishon

WHEN the Almighty created the Heavens and the Earth, He saw to it that each creature should have adequate protection against the excesses of Nature. He gave the lion strength, the gazelle swift legs, the turtle its shell and Lavan extended leave. Only one creature was forgotten in this arrangement: Ephraim.

Obviously, I am referring to government officials. The defencelessness we feel in the shadow of the towering Desk can no longer be described in words. It is a genuine psychological ailment. Whenever I stand in front of an official, I am gripped by unreasoning fear, I begin to shrink and am gradually reduced to the status of a defective child, which also stutters and is myopic.

And yet, the worm can turn. One election-pregnant day, I entered the main post office, to collect a parcel. I was scared. The official was sitting behind the grillwork, busying himself with the sharpening of his pencils. Now there are many ways for sharpening a pencil: with one of those rotary machines, with a little manual sharpener, or with a razor blade. My official was using a Renaissance-vintage pruning knife. He was hard work indeed. Whenever the knife blade slid across the pencil stock, a chip the size of a dust speck came off.

I spent a long time in the forecourt of the State Sharpener. I reviewed my stormy youth, and various burning political problems, and sundry household questions, e.g. that Stuka had still not fixed that leaking faucet. Being a person of pedantic disposition, I pulled out my hard-covered little notebook and jotted down in it:

"Call plumber ! ! !"  
And then it happened!  
Mr. Sharpsky dropped whatever he was doing and started chirping: "Whatever are you writing there, sir?"  
I answered: "I wrote down something, so what?" Then Sharpsky swept his whole arsenal of pencils (11 of them) into the drawer and suddenly was all smiles and very nervous and



said: "Sorry, sir, what can I do for you?" And he was all oily amiability. Even as I was leaving, he called after me, all a-tremble:

"Best regards to the missus and I'm really sorry I kept you waiting!"  
See what I mean?

One has to make little notes. There's nothing to it, really!

This is one of the most revolutionary discoveries of the twentieth century! A writing man is always an impressive sight. People are scared of notes. Verbo volens, scripta manent, you know.

Since then I never stopped taking notes. Some days ago, for instance, I went into a shoeshine and by sundown no one had served me. Out came the miraculous notebook, I looked round, counted ten, then with careful, pearly letters wrote: "I came to bury Caesar, not to praise him." The owner saw me in the act, grew deathly pale and undid my spurs with his own lily-white hands.

The notebook gives me truly awesome power. It even works on policemen. At ticket time, with the Law preparing to take my most intimate data, I pull out the little wonder and write in it with a fountain-pen (never with a ball-pen!) that my hat sits a rakish angle on my head.

And — viola — the Law mellow, his anger vanishes, he no longer shouts and roars, only says: "All right, just this once..." And lets me off. Why? Because he, too, fears the power of the written word.

What the heck, after all, we are the People of the Book, aren't we?

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

## Folk Song Development Takes Time

By YOHANAN BOEHM

POST Music Critic

THE fate of the two Festivals of Israel Song has aroused a great deal of heart-searching among those who have been charged with promoting the Israel song. Fittingly headed by the Minister of Health, Mr. Yisrael Barzilai, the committee has held several conferences with composers, critics, Kol Yisrael department heads and other Israeli concerned with folk music in all its forms. Achievements and failures were analysed, the advisability of continuing the Festivals was discussed at length, and several proposals for improvements were examined. The future will tell whether these consultations, based on a serious and sustained exchange of professional opinion with the good of our folk music at heart, will help foster and promote the Israel song.

For the two Festivals, held at great expense in conjunction with the Independence Day celebrations of 1960 and 1961, did more than bring into the open the tremendous change in style and taste that the songs of Israel have undergone since the time when the first pioneers fashioned the first tunes that sprang from this country's soil. They proved that even prize cannot turn mediocre tunesmiths into successful composers of melodies that will attract most young people and stay with us for a long time because they ring true and

sound sincerely conceived. The winning numbers of the Festivals are now all but forgotten, and so are all the other entries. We have learned that even with the best will in the world and with often doing with arm life, it can do nothing to create good music — and a beautiful folk melody is worth a symphony.

Composers of folk music rarely change the character of their music, so that what sounded inspired, inspiring and convincing a generation ago will not have the same success today. A professional arranger or well-trained composer, on the other hand, can adapt himself to any demand and produce tunes in order, but these tunes will not last.

## Varying Contributions

We must therefore let every period make its specific contribution. The Eastern-European inspired tunes of Zeira and Amiran were succeeded by pronounced Yemenite influences in the work of Sara Levy and commercialized Vilensky, the successful introduction of more oriental traits by Admon ("Gamal Gamal"), "Talel," "Moshe Hilel al Seia" and, parallel with this, the emergence of music for kibbutz festivals (Shareti, Shelem, Zahavi and many others). The period was so rich in events and inspiration that composers of concert music also contributed folk-songs of value — Boscovitch's "Dudu," Lavry's "Emek." Thus came the birth of the State with its sweat and tears.

the apparently insurmountable problems and difficulties. Musically, this period was dominated by the mass production of entertainment, primarily for the army, delivered by special troupes and often dealing with army life.

Although obviously copied from other armies, this type of output soon acquired a national flavour of its own and produced a number of popular if short-lived hits. These in turn introduced the current popular songs in place of the earlier "atmosphere" folk songs. We are the losers when it comes to the quality of the music and lyrics, but we have gained some light humour and unsophisticated entertainment, substituted some relaxation for melancholy absorbed in the Diaspora.

Lately the accent has been on night-club music. It is no use bemoaning this deterioration of Israel song: all these phases — and others — belong to the evolution of a people's musical expression. There are always creative forces at work, bringing out the true value of a nation's character and dreams in melody and song. Just as the flood of army entertainment also brought up the memorable tunes of Naomi Shemer and other fine songs, so we

may be sure that when the time comes more songs will be written that will do honour to Israel song and restore our confidence in the creativeness of our folk composers.

What can be done, meantime, to preserve as much good taste as possible, and to educate the young generation without its being aware that its tastes are being directed? One would recommend that performers, and particularly singers, be selected more critically: that our ensembles be trained more professionally; that more care be taken to produce better — and not bigger — arrangements. Above all, we must have the patience to wait for the next stage in the evolution of our folk-song system? This will yield richer fruit than all these prizes and competitions.

## What Will We Fight For in the Fifth Knesset?

True to its past path, in the Fifth Knesset the National Religious Front, Mizrahi-Hapoel HaMizrahi, will fight for:

- Complete equality for national-religious education of all grades and extensions.
- Strengthening and expansion of the Rabbinical Courts' jurisdiction.
- Setting the legal framework on the Pillars of the Torah.
- Giving of an honorable status to the Rabbinate and to Rabbits in State institutions.
- Complete integration of the communities in Israel.
- Development of religious services and allocating the necessary budget.
- Legislation of national Sabbath Law.
- Legislation of national Pork-Prohibition Law.
- Equalization of the rights of higher Yeshivot with those of other institutions of higher education.
- Strict protection of citizens' rights.
- Increasing public supervision of security bodies.
- Introduction of 5-day work week.
- Repeal of compulsory conscription for girls.
- Abolition of the arbitrary custom of carrying out autopsies.
- Restriction of missionary activities.
- Education towards the fostering of the homeland's territorial integrity, the love of Israel and national responsibility.
- Strengthening of the bond between the State and the Zionist movement.
- Increasing of the affinity of Israel for the Diaspora.

WE ARE NOT AN ELECTIONS PARTY. WE ACT EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

OUR STRUGGLE AND ACTIVITIES BEAR A CONSTRUCTIVE, CREATIVE CHARACTER. AND WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN THE STATE OF ISRAEL IN THE SPHERE OF RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY AND CREATIVITY — WAS ACHIEVED THROUGH OUR EFFORTS.

OUR WORK IS NOT YET COMPLETE — LET US CARRY IT FURTHER!

The National Religious Front

Mizrahi-Hapoel HaMizrahi  
and Independents

## ISRAEL'S MILLIONTH IMMIGRANT HAS ARRIVED!

Some who came.  
top, from left to right:

- (1) from Yemen
- (2) from Egypt
- (3) from Tunis
- (4) from Tripoli

bottom, from left to right:

- (5) from Eastern Europe
- (6) from Cochis India
- (7) from Iraq

The greatest of all Israel's achievements — even more impressive than the Sinai Campaign, the launching of Shaviv II, or the building up of the economy with such limited resources — has been making self-reliant, self-respecting, deeply integrated citizens of people who came as penniless refugees from so many diverse backgrounds.

You will find them in the cities, the development towns, the villages and settlements, all of them fully equal citizens in every sense of the term.

It was Mapai's policy throughout the years to improve standards of living while educating the immigrants to increase production; to achieve full employment; to provide housing for Ma'bara and slum-dwellers; to encourage high school education for the children of the economically weak strata of the population in order to ensure an egalitarian society within the State; to guarantee a minimum standard of living for the needy, aged or infirm and proper education for every child to prepare him for life as a productive citizen.

Israel changed between 1948 and 1961 — but of all the parties only MAPAI has abandoned dogma, matured with the changing conditions, proved flexible to handle any situation.

Mapam and Abud Ha'avoda, despite the experiences of Oran and Oranstein, are still courting Soviet Russia in vain.

Herut is still fighting sterile shadow-fights of pre-1948.

The Liberals, under General Zionist leadership, who want to turn the clock back to the economic and social conditions of nineteenth century Europe, are themselves not very clear as to their own programme.

Which party provided the dynamic ideas and action which have made Israel strong and stable in the last thirteen years?

VOTE MAPAI

THE ISRAEL LABOUR PARTY

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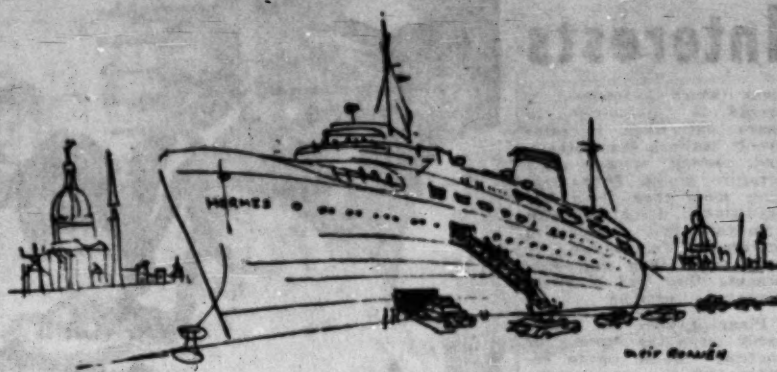
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## We Arrive in Italy

By MEIR RONEN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

When the children for a sea trip we must confess to en-  
juring up visions of our off-  
spring slipping over the side  
into boiling seas or tumbling  
down companionways into  
plaster of Paris. However, the  
seas do not boil in summer  
and companionways do not  
exist on the Hermes; one  
descends wide carpeted stair-  
ways of ample British pro-  
portions. Further, the ship  
is so sensibly raised that  
even the most adventurous  
child could manage no more  
than a fall to a deck below,  
and that with difficulty. The  
children had the run of the  
ship and there were no ca-  
sualties. A few had their  
inoculations dressed or re-  
ceived an anti-sea-sickness  
pill, the sole occasion for a  
visit to the young ship's doc-  
tor. The menu was large  
enough for them to be choosy  
about dishes at each meal  
and they consumed moun-  
tains of fruit. In Venice we  
loaded our two daughters  
into the car with the lug-  
gage and drove off the ship  
to the Customs shed. It  
was as easy as that.

ONE's first sight of a coun-  
try can do a lot for your  
mood... one way or the  
other. To enter Italy at Genoa  
is positively depressing, one  
is confronted with a dirty  
port of gigantic dimensions,  
backed by mountains of  
slums, this despite the fact  
that Genoa is an interesting  
and sometimes beautiful  
place. But for sheer gorge-  
ousness, colour and romance,  
we'll leave Genoa to the  
pilgrims and look like a  
sleazy hero, took us into a long  
curve that ended at the mouth  
of the Grand Canal. We  
stepped right into the city itself,  
past the black gondolas  
with their striped-shirted  
rowers and right past the  
pigeon-covered piazzas of  
San Marco and the Palace of  
the Doge. The afternoon  
shone gently on the myriad  
of colours from buildings,  
flower-covered balconies,  
green canals, from the roses  
and the white lace of the  
Venetian people. Venice is  
almost too good to be true  
and, like the Parthenon, no

amount of expectation can  
dim its first and lasting im-  
pression upon the traveller.  
Customs inspection was a  
chance and it took only a  
few minutes to obtain a  
travel permit for the car (the  
charge on presentation of a  
translation of our Israeli  
vehicle licence (provided by  
the Israel Touring Club). A  
road from the port leads to  
Piazzale Roma, site of a ter-  
rific ten-story garage where  
you can also change and  
leave your car while you  
go to the hotel and away  
you go with the whole family.

This is the second of a series  
of articles. The first appeared  
on July 28.

## Assembly of Jewish Doctors

By REX DALNY

A most interesting subject  
which has been discussed in  
arteriosclerotic cardio-vascu-  
lar diseases in various ethnic  
groups in Israel — some  
people believe that immig-  
ration from African and  
Asian countries are less prone  
to heart diseases than people  
from Europe, and a great  
deal of research has been  
done on this problem. Four  
previous Assemblies have  
been held, the first in 1955  
and the second in 1962.  
Since then they have taken  
place every three years.  
The idea of bringing Jewish  
practitioners to Israel to dis-  
cuss the country's medical  
problems and to establish a  
common fellowship has pro-  
vided a great success, attend-  
ances increasing on each suc-  
cessive occasion. The Govern-  
ment Tourist Corporation is  
cooperating in the organiza-  
tion of the event. The sessions  
will take place at the Wise  
Auditorium and the Kaplan  
School of Economics and So-  
cial Sciences of the Hebrew  
University. Touring arrange-  
ments are being made by Fel-  
tours.

The themes to be dis-  
cussed will include all as-  
pects of medicine of specific  
interest to Israel, such as the  
incidence of rheumatic fever  
and familial Mediterranean  
fever. One series of lectures  
of particular interest at the  
moment will deal with the  
problems of psychological ad-  
justment of people who were  
in concentration camps and  
those of immigrants of dif-  
ferent cultural backgrounds.

It is not surprising, there-  
fore, that strong links should  
exist between the doctors of  
this country and Jewish doc-  
tors in other lands. The  
Fifth World Assembly of the  
Medical Association is being  
held in Jerusalem during this  
month, and some four hun-  
dred doctors are expected to  
come to Israel from other  
countries for the event. The  
majority are from the United  
States, Canada, England,  
France, South America and  
South Africa. The Assembly  
will last for ten days and  
will be opened on August 14  
in the presence of the Prime  
Minister and the Minister of  
Health.

THE BOYS' TOWN JERUSALEM  
Academic and Vocational  
Training Centre  
Cordially invites the public and friends from abroad to  
attend the Inauguration of its Herbert Zarkin  
Lithographic Institute on  
SUNDAY, August 6, 1961, at 4 p.m.  
The Ceremony will take place at the BOYS' TOWN  
JERUSALEM, Clark School of Printing in Bayit  
V'gan, Rehov Hapigah.

In the presence of the Minister of the Interior,  
Mr. Moshe Haim Shapiro; the Mayor, Mr. Le-  
shalom and other dignitaries.

קריט נוער ירושלים  
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Academic and Vocational  
Training Centre  
EXTENDS A WARM WELCOME TO  
Mr. Charles Zarkin  
President of the Zenith Machinery Co.  
of Long Island City  
and Founder of the Herbert Zarkin Lithographic  
Institute at BOYS' TOWN JERUSALEM on the  
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## NEW JERUSALEM IN THE EARLY DAYS

By ZEEV VILNAY

How sweet is thy destiny, Judah Touro,  
Amongst high mountains thou hast built for thyself  
a monument of fame  
That thy name be preserved in everlasting memory  
Therefore these shall thy brethren praise...

Thus Rabbi Ya'akov Sapir,  
the poet and author of "Even  
Sapir," who lived in Jerusalem  
at the time, expressed his  
admiration for the achieve-  
ment in a poem entitled "Val-  
ley of Vision."  
Mishkenot-Shaananim was  
the nucleus from which the  
new town of Jerusalem sur-  
geoned. It was also the first  
enterprise of English and  
American Jewry — symbolically  
the work of two Sephardi  
philanthropists — on the soil  
of this country.

Although by the standards  
of the times Mishkenot-Sha-  
ananim were luxurious apart-  
ments as compared to the  
dark rooms of the decrepit  
Jewish quarter in the Old  
City, and despite the entice-  
ment of financial support,  
Montefiore found difficulty  
in filling them. The houses  
stood at some distance from  
the Jewish centre and from  
the Holy Places. There was  
danger in living outside the  
walls of the Old City whose  
gates closed each evening at  
sunset and did not open  
again until sunrise. Only a  
few courageous men agreed  
to endanger the lives of their  
families — and they are the  
pioneers of the new city of  
Jerusalem.

Mishkenot-Shaananim in-  
cluded 18 flats, one wing  
being intended for Sephardi  
and the other for Ashkenazi  
families, each with a syna-  
gogue for its use. Montefiore  
gave one flat to the Ashke-  
nazi Chief Rabbi of the Old  
City, who never occupied it.  
He gave one to the Sephardi  
Chief Rabbi, who lived in it  
for a while but finally re-  
turned to his quarters in the  
Old City. Next to the Sep-  
hardi building, Montefiore  
erected a small residence  
for his wife Judith and  
himself on their visits to  
Jerusalem.

During the War of Libera-  
tion Mishkenot-Shaananim  
was an important Jewish  
landmark. The windmill  
served as an observation  
point. To hinder the Jewish  
defence the British authori-  
ties then blew up the top of  
the wall of the Old City. In  
the subsequent battles the memorial  
tablet disappeared.  
This is the last of two articles.  
The first appeared on July 28.

English plays  
acted in the  
rooms of  
Mishkenot-  
Shaananim.  
They are in-  
scribed with  
the name of  
the same  
firm which  
supplied the  
material.

East-West in Tokyo Festival  
By URY EPPSTEIN  
It is unusual even in Tokyo.  
I where the world's best  
known artists and ensembles  
give guest performances all  
year round, to have a choice  
between the Leipzig Gewand-  
haus Orchestra and the New  
York Philharmonic, or the  
Montreal Choeur and a  
classical Indian dance troupe,  
on one evening. Yet this is  
how it was last month, when  
two different international  
music festivals — the Tokyo  
East-West Music Encounter  
and the Osaka International  
Music Festival, co-sponsored  
in Tokyo by the Asahi New-  
spaper Company — took place  
in Tokyo at precisely the  
same time.

The Tokyo East-West Mu-  
sic Encounter was a festival  
with a particular purpose:  
to confront international au-  
diences with the fact that mu-  
sical heritages of East and  
West were equals in terms of  
artistic level and emotional  
impact. Incidentally, audi-  
ences in the Orient are less  
used to special opportunities  
for hearing good Western  
music than Western audi-  
ences are of special acquain-  
tance with the traditional  
music of the Orient. The  
average listener in Japan, for  
instance, is much better ac-  
quainted with Beethoven or  
Brahms or even Schoenberg  
and Berg than with the tradi-  
tional music of his own or  
other Oriental countries.

Still, the idea of this festi-  
val was to present some of  
the best of these different  
forms and spheres of music  
side by side, as performed by  
some of the outstanding ex-  
ponents of their art, and par-  
ticularly to make musicians  
from all over the world aware  
of their mutual existence —  
by getting them acquainted  
with each other, with each  
other's music and with each  
other's problems. An Interna-  
tional Conference of Musi-  
cians and Musicologists was  
therefore part of the Festi-  
val's programme.

We had a talk with com-  
poser Nicolas Nabokov, the  
Secretary-General of the Con-  
gress for Cultural Freedom  
who, together with the Tokyo  
Municipality, had arranged  
the festival. "The idea of this  
East-West Encounter was  
born seven years ago, in a  
little Japanese-style restau-  
rant here in Tokyo," he told  
us. "I was on my way back  
from a trip to India, and  
discussed my Indian im-  
pressions with my friend  
Herbert Passin. Professor  
Passin is an American expert  
on Japan, its people and its  
problems. Passin suggested  
the idea of this festival when  
I told him that in India I had  
been struck by the phenom-  
enon that their old traditional  
music is not something of  
mere archaeological interest  
but something that is alive,  
appealing to human emotions."

And then I found the same  
again in Japan. But I was  
also struck by their tendency  
to turn their back on their  
own music, and instead to  
compete with Western music  
by copying it blindly. Imagine  
these delicate Indian instru-  
ments, with their subtle tone  
volumes, some in progres-  
sive, products of a civiliza-  
tion *artefactuelle raffinée*, put in-  
to an orchestra together with  
a clarinet and a bass — it's  
the insult to the ears, a brutali-  
zation of their music as well  
as ours.

"Under this tendency of  
Westernization, pure tradi-  
tional music faces the danger  
of becoming lost and forgot-  
ten. How to preserve and pro-  
tect this music — this is a  
problem of great urgency now.  
We have a duty to this music  
— to record it, support it, se-  
cure its existence as long as  
it is still there in its pure  
state."

"Look what the Japanese  
have done to their Gagaku,  
the Imperial Court Music —  
they have put it in the refri-  
gator. People in Japan don't  
know it. Only after Europeans  
started to show interest in it  
did the Japanese also become  
interested in their Gagaku  
again. And in Russia, Ka-  
balevsky is very proud of hav-  
ing a mediocre symphony or  
chamber in almost every little  
town. But when I ask him  
what became of those fascinat-  
ing ensembles of traditional  
instruments, he thinks I am  
being backward and reactionary."

In his closing address, after  
audiences had had a chance  
to get an impression of In-  
dian and Thai classical dance,  
he said:

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## CURTAIN RAISER

In another week the theatre will take what is usually referred to as "well-deserved vacation" before the new season starts on the traditional evening ending Rosh Hashana — which this year falls on September 12.

We succeeded in corraling a number of theatrical managers and directors who interrupted for a while the packing of suitcases and told us about their respective plans for the coming season. Here is what we learned.

**HABIMAH:** On the evening of September 12 the theatre will present "Julius Caesar," in the spectacular Peter Coe production which was coldly received by the critics but gets satisfactory audiences. "Julius Caesar" will also probably last through most of the 1961/2 season. On September 25 Habimah will open with "Gigi," the Colette play about a girl who was raised to become a high-class cocotte but set for marriage instead. Dina Doron will play the would-be cocotte, and Shlomo Bar-Shavit the bon viveur who marries.

Following "Gigi" Habimah will produce a play which has managed to acquire quite a reputation even before its final draft was finished. It is called "The Emperor's Clothes," written by Nissim Aloni who seems to have an obsession with royalty — his first play was called "Most Cruel is the King." Habimah had long considered producing the play, but what held it up was Aloni's demand that he direct it himself. He will be the first play he has ever staged.

**CHAMBER THEATRE:** This theatre is changing managers. Yacov Agnon is leaving to complete his training, and will be succeeded by Yeshaya Weinberg, who used to head a unit for the automation of Government offices. Weinberg, who may be as successful as his energetic predecessor, only hoping that he will not substitute electronic brains for actors. Mr. Agnon is staying on for a while to see through the completion of the new hall in the Dizengoff Passage. The first production in the new location and the new season will be Nathan Alterman's "Kinneret, Kinneret."

**OHEL:** The theatre is now riding the crest of success with Kishon's "The Marriage Contract," and having got hold of a good thing won't let go of it for a while. The new season will open with the continuation of that play, but immediately after the holidays rehearsals of "Four Under One Roof," a comedy by Mira Smirnova and Margot Krindler which has been a hit in Moscow, Leningrad, and points east since 1959.

"Four Under One Roof" is a satire written in the period of "the thaw" in the Soviet Union. Its subject is that

## By HORATIO

tradition-honoured target of satire—bureaucracy. Avraham Hershkovitz will direct a cast of Obei veterans.

**HAIFA MUNICIPAL THEATRE:** The new theatre will open, as we reported here two weeks ago, with Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." The building was formally dedicated last week in a civic ceremony lasting three days, and subscriptions are selling like hotcakes.

WITH the major theatres out of the way, let us now turn to the "little" ones and see what big plans they have.

We are glad to learn first of all that the news of the city's impending demise, as reported in the press, including this column, is grossly exaggerated. The group has already started rehearsing a new play, "The Pinedas Affair" by the Italian Paolo Tassinari, which will be ready for the holidays. Meantime Zavit continues with the phenomenally successful "Such a Love."

Peter Frye and his group will soon go to Kibbutz Naan to hold there rehearsals of "Of Mice and Men," which will perform on the kibbutz open air circuit before coming to Tel Aviv and Haifa. The group will be in Tel Aviv on Friday night.

In Tel Aviv, Habimah is to inaugurate its new intimate theatre (still being built) with Yehuda Amichai's play "Journey to Nineveh." The play, a modern interpretation of the Book of Jonah, will be produced in the new season by Amnon Kabatchnik. He is soon to return from the U.S. where he directed the road company of "The Tenth Man."

THERE will be no premiere tonight of the two one-act plays, "The Zoo Story" and "Kripp's Last Tape" at the Chamber Theatre, which for a long time looked the other way on Cameri's Friday-night transgressions, has finally changed down. The premiere will take place instead on Sunday, August 13, adding just one day to Cameri's 1961/2 season.

We have the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the Samuel Beckett play, but we have read Edward Albee's "The Zoo Story," and we found it as fascinating as its international reputation would warrant.

Edward Albee is a young American who, like Byron, before him, woke up one morning to find himself famous. "The Zoo Story" was first presented in Berkeley, California, in 1959. It is a play about a man and a dog, and no zoo in the world has ever had a zookeeper who is a man. The play is a comedy, but it is also a tragedy. It is a play about a man who is alone in the world, and who is looking for a friend. It is a play about a man who is looking for a friend, and who is finding one.

## Varied Fare at Jerusalem Artists House

## David Hendler

DAVID Hendler has been in Israel since 1958; he came here from the Ukraine at the age of 22. His training, and his entire development, took place in this country. He doubtless can be counted among the founders of Israeli modernism. The present show, which includes only 26 pencil and ink drawings, calls attention to an artist who exhibits rarely, who is indifferent to trends, theories, fads and fashions, and whose art happily blends spontaneous impressions with a thorough mastery of the draughtsman's craft. His work should be shown more often and more in full (Hendler is also an interesting painter) and he should of course be included in exhibitions of Israeli art abroad, particularly in international exhibitions of graphic art and drawings. The present show, with one or two exceptions, includes only recent work.

Hendler is not an impressionist — but his art stems from a keen perception and condensed interpretation of man, animal and landscape. Over more than 30 years, he has made thousands of drawings. But a Hendler drawing, even if made within minutes, is a result of decades of hard work. Partly a realist (and intuitive psychologist); he nevertheless brings to his drawings a considerable amount of imagination, and he never repeats himself. The portraits in the show — a dozen attitudes, moods, and appearances of a young woman who is totally different in every drawing, and yet the same, are all half-imaginary, quintessential portraits of Aviva Uri, the well-known young abstractist who is Mrs. David Hendler in private life.

Hendler's line is nervous, lively, often thick but at times finely chiselled, always quick and direct; he often uses parallel lines, and is equally at home with pen, pencil and brush, with Chinese ink and chalk-like crayon. The earthy and sensitive artist, who despises slickness and empty elegance, can produce a thoroughly "French," almost Matisse-like drawing. He can translate a landscape into a few strokes, give

## Michel Pilorget

MICHEL PILORGET, a young Frenchman, 22 who has been in Israel for about a year, part of it in a kibbutz, exhibits a series of drawings worthy of interest and occasional serious appreciation. It is very difficult to believe that Pilorget never drew, or painted, until a year ago, and that he has not had any formal training. In France he worked chiefly as a landscape gardener. This is a genuine case of artistic creation from inner compulsion. He is by no means the first young foreign non-Jewish artist who has worked and exhibited here; several have followed in the footsteps of Yves Dendal and Ferro; but in this case the urge to draw was awakened in this country. Because he works from deep subconscious motives, Pilorget is not even interested in the so-called "style" of his drawings. He is interested in representation. Whether his drawings are non-representational or whether they represent "tormented" imaginary humans or tormented half-real trees and shrubs, they are always landscapes of the mind, and most convincing in spite of technical deficiencies that can be detected here and there. Almost all of Pilorget's drawings are meaningful, and fully convincing as regards interplay of lines and forceful composition. He uses pen, ink, and charcoal, and his drawings can be roughly divided into two categories: the one emphasizes compact mysterious forms, deep black velvety surfaces, forms surging upwards with elan; the other uses this, sharp, broken lines — or clusters of them. Some landscapes combine to a certain extent both approaches. Pilorget's trees are rendered as if with strokes of a whip; some contain strange symbols. Aggressive, almost abusive treatment characterizes some of them. Others remind us of birds in flight.

Pilorget is entirely self-taught and does not seem to have absorbed any influences; some of his drawings remind us slightly of Hartung, some of Michaux, and the compact velvety ones recall Aviva Uri, whose work Pilorget has never seen. He is doubtless a highly personal artist who strives to express himself fully and adequately. His perception has nothing to reveal.

Yehuda Amichai, aged 33, is a teacher by profession, the teaches literature, not art, and a former pupil of Meirovitch. He is showing 18 oils and over 30 drawings. His work lacks personality and at times technique. His oils are mostly "synthetic," semi-abstract landscapes, where the canvas is constructed and colour applied according to a "system" borrowed partly from Strindberg, partly from Matisse, but the semi-geometrical spots, thick lines, black contours, brown and green surfaces, seldom come to life. Amichai's drawings bear witness to a certain technique; the heads are, however, uninteresting and the landscapes, rudimentary, are of a disconcerting banality. Much more conservative than the paintings, the drawings prove even more that the artist is still groping for the elements of a personality. He proves that semi-abstract, or abstraction for that matter, cannot "save" a weak artist if he has nothing, or very little to say, and if his vision and perception have nothing to reveal.

## Yehuda Amichai

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## Haifa Art Notes:

## Memorial Exhibition for Shemi

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# "Afrika! Mayiluye!"

By Philip Gillon

THE PROBLEMS OF AFRICA are the subject of a round-table conference conducted by The Congress for Cultural Freedom, "Encounter" Pamphlet No. 1, 2, 3.

AN AFRICAN TREASURY, an anthology selected by Langston Hughes, Gollancz, 27s.

KWAME NKRUMAH AND THE FUTURE OF AFRICA by Professor John Philips, Faber and Faber, 25s.

(All available in the British Council Library.)

AFRICA! Mayiluye! "Come back, Africa!" is one of the great slogans of the continent in the struggle against colonialism. But the expression seems to have a slightly ironic implication for the African intellectual and the sociologist, as they find the new African societies are not altogether to their liking. Some of them cast nostalgic eyes backward to the old way of life before Western culture came with its increased industrialization, improved transport, mass media and canned amusements.

In June 1960, the Congress for Cultural Freedom conducted a seminar in Berlin under the direction of Professor Edward Shils, of the University of Chicago, to discuss the problems of the developing countries. The papers given at this seminar have now been published in a pamphlet by "Encounter".

The best of that Bertrand de Jouvenel on "The Conditions and Limits of Economic Progress". The French economist starts with the thesis that "Progress in wealth is apparently the main concern of modern societies" in both capitalist and communist countries. He points out that the great innovation of modern times is the idea that it is possible to enrich all the members of a society, both collectively and individually, that the rhythms of growth in our day transcend anything ever achieved before. When we add to this economic analysis our partial vision of the benefits which science will bring within the next two decades — unless it destroys us all first — it seems certain that the African States will be able to catch up economically. Dr. de Jouvenel hopes in his conclusion that economic change will come "with goodwill and good manners".

Davidson Nicol, Principal of Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, analyzes the profound effects of broadcast films and similar innovations which are affecting the lives of the most remote tribes of Africa. Nothing is barred to the new magic, and no society can be closed against it. He wonders how Africans are to assimilate traditional culture into the culture of the Western world, society without destroying the indigenous traditions. He notes that the problem is different for parents and children, and concludes optimistically that there is more room for accommodation than many people think.

After several other papers and what are called "interventions", Prof. Shils sums up that the objective should be to find some fusion of tradition and modernity.

Western Influence

TURNING to the "African Treasury" after considering this debate, we cannot help but be struck by the complexity of Western idiom of writing. This anthology contains articles, essays, stories and poems, almost all of which would be noteworthy in any collection. Only one difference seems to be that the ferment of Africa inspires her writers and gives them something to write.

## A CLEAN BREAK

THE TIED SPY, by D. Stone, Peter Davies, London, 1961, 22s. pp. 15.

THE TIE OF THE MURDER, by T. Furlong, Peter Davies, London 1961, 22s. pp. 11s.

IN spite of the title, "The Tied Spy" is not a story about spying. We never find out exactly what Paul Porlock is doing, though we learn that he is a most important member of Counter-Intelligence.

## POCKET BOOKS

LAWRENCE DURRELL: Clea

DAPHNE DE MAURIER: The Loving

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY: Profiles in Courage

E. S. GARDNER: Perry Mason, the Case of the Feathered Symp

W. F. McGUIVERN: Killer on the Turquoise

CHARLES POLIGNY: A Summer World

DON WHITEHEAD: The R.I. Story

IRVING STONE: Love is Eternal

G. A. H. WAITE: PAFARAH, Hilly, Anything Can Happen

ELBERT GREEN: The Scarlet Letter

HERBERT M. BARUCH: My Own Story

HIS BISHOP: Top of the World

ROGER FULLER: On the Beach

HOWARD BREKIN: A Hundred Hills

DOLORES HITCHCOCK: The Watcher

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E. L. WITKINS: Dismalizing Returns

BENNET MORTON ROBINSON: Water of Life

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about, whereas modern Western voices tend to be a thin articulate keening in a quiet, dark room. There is far more gusto in most of these African writers, many of whom were educated in England and all of whom derived their tools for self-expression from the West.

One is struck about the lack of bitterness, even in South Africans trying to explain why they are away, or mourning the destruction of Sophiatown and the brutalization of life for the "widows" left in the Ruessers by men forced to work in the mines and on the farms under the vicious compound system. These African writers do not have the anger that we might have expected. They are all optimistic, convinced that freedom will somehow come and that it will bring with it the good things of life.

The point of the book is to indicate one common factor uniting the leaders of Africa — the refusal to wait, to be patient, and to allow things to develop naturally. They feel that they have wasted centuries.

Altogether this is excellent and thoughtful writing, but it indicates fairly clearly that the new leadership and the new culture will be Western for all practical purposes, however noble the intentions of the writers and leaders may be for the past.

**Snob's Guide**

PROF. John Philips' book "A Snob's Guide to the New Africa" is a social climber and a snob's guide to the new Africa. It would hardly expect to find extant in the 'sixties of this century. He even begins his book with an outline of his

family shrub. He then ascribes to Snob and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer the necessity for his opinions. (This is certainly the first time that I have ever heard Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the great tycoon and pillar of the Chamber of Mines, who probably did more than any other single man to shatter patterns of African life, described as a liberal.)

Apart from its other defects, the grammar is appalling and the book is an endless series of clichés. The Professor never misses a trick when it comes to a title — a man may rise through Debreit from Baronet to Earl, but the Professor will catch up with him, and will trace his tortuous promotions. Naturally, Nkrumah is shown in a picture with Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral.

**Sent Packing**

The end of our Snob's Progress is sad. A little note inserted in the beginning of the book records the Ghanaian rule that all South Africans passing through that country had to repudiate apartheid. Such a declaration carried loss of citizenship in South Africa. While Professor Phillips honestly opposed apartheid, he did not want to lose his nationality and applied to his idol Nkrumah for an exemption — which was refused. Sadly he was sent packing and went off to Rhodesia.

Clearly there is much in Western society, such as Professor Phillips' snobism, which should be abandoned and repulsive to Africans. But the overall impression derived from these books is that the African society will go West, because the Western culture, for all its stridency and vulgarity, is the most virile and attractive of all.

## Round the Bookshops

### Hebrew...

A NEW, full translation of Robinson Crusoe appeared a short while ago to coincide with Daniel Defoe's 300th birthday (translated by Zvi Arad, Mithras, Tel Aviv, illustrated by Granville, 27s. pp.). Upon re-reading parts of the book it becomes clear that Robinson Crusoe would be the first book his Emile would ever read, and would for a time make up his entire library. Apart from its great attraction as an adventure story, one realizes how cleverly Defoe makes his inventive, self-reliant hero discover, as for example the relative value of time or of money. In this unexpurgated version, the main obstacle to Robinson Crusoe's happiness is certainly the religious scruples and penitential sentiments expressed by Crusoe, and his missionary zeal in converting Good Man Friday.

In his translation of Robinson Crusoe which appeared in 1921, Asher Barash tried to overcome this difficulty by following the Ward, Lock Co. version where the proportion of Crusoe's religious self-exhortations takes up relatively less space.

MODERN trends in foreign literature are represented by an Am Oved pocket edition of the novel "Lonesome" by Carson McCullers, translated by Yael Medini and A. Dash as **Tayard Boded** Hu Halev 27s. pp. 112 (284 pp., IL120). Its author's first novel, this study in loneliness

and longing gains in tenderness and passion, and in some fine characterization, what it may lose in depth. The translation is reliable but not entirely free from a literal versions of American idioms and slang.

M.A.

### ...and English

MOST people who read English poetry now do not read Swinburne at all, but here and there one meets enthusiasts who do not seem to mind that he has been accused of producing interlocking rhythms, an almost complete lack of sense.

Professor Benamy Dobree in the introduction to his Penguin selection of Swinburne (24s. pp. 376) insists that this view is the "crass imperceptibility" of those who cannot feel that "sound itself is sense; otherwise what is the virtue of music?" However, words also have associations of experience and relations to values that notes of music do not possess, and Prof. Dobree's selection does not convince me that Swinburne was ever able to assess such associations very clearly.

Nevertheless, the man who could write, "In a coil of the cliff between lowland and highland, At the sea-down's edge, between windward and lee" and many equivalent sentences of sound had a great technical skill, and cannot be wholly ignored. But in fact, Swinburne is an excellent example of a poet as a creature who lives in an ivory tower, brooding and working on his melodious sounds should not have much to do with the small, common hardships of life. This picture is, of course, wrong.

A.J.

### Stamp of the Week

LAST year saw the publication of two new hardcover editions of what is perhaps the only American classic of political theory — **The Federalist Papers**. Now we have a new paperback edition of the same work.

From now on, the sloppily told story takes on a nightmarish quality, becoming more and more confused and ends, after a shooting and kidnapping in Elba with what I suppose the author thinks happiness. There is a good deal of sex dished up complacently. All the same, Mr. Stone has a comic vein and no excellent gift for physical description, which helps one read to the end.

MR. Furlong's novel is not a thriller, but a most ingeniously original tale — you might almost call it a few de force — about the way a crime passion is taken by the citizens in a small Irish town. The publican — who also keeps a grocery, as is usual in Ireland — tells the story himself, strictly keeping to what he has seen and heard. This is quite a feat, and it is cleverly kept up to the very end.

But it goes on too long and thus naturally is somewhat repetitive.

P.A.

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"THE HEADLESS CRIPPLE"

From "Hachoshesh" by Peter Meron

## Camera's View of a Root

HACHOSHESH was by Peter Meron (The Root). Photographs, with text by Haim Guri, Davar, 30 pp.

AFTER the lyrical beauty of his previous book of photographs, "The Song of a Dying Lake", Peter Meron's present collection is rather disappointing. Most of the pictures revolve around the subject of a single, weirdly formed root, shot from various angles and distances. The root resembles a headless human body, and evokes associations of loneliness, blind power, revolt or restless search. The other pictures

really belong more in the previous book than in this: a bird, a shell, the skeleton of a fish, relics of what once was Lake Hula.

Now, it is one thing to find a root and say, "Look, doesn't this remind you of a blind beggar?" It is quite another to make it the justification for a book, the more so as neither the root, nor quite a few of its photographs are beautiful in themselves, that is, without the human association. Again, compared with the "Song of a Dying Lake" which, more than being just the story of the draining of the Hula, also bore the very personal stamp of the photographer, the present book lacks both a personal and a creative touch; it is a collection of photographs, a technique, but it isn't a story.

Haim Guri's text does not do much more than tell us what we are supposed to see in each picture.

T.W.

## "Britannica" Marks Time, Says Prof. Marcus

Prof. Jacob R. Marcus, Director of the American Jewish Archives, had written a letter to a reader of The Jerusalem Post in Pennsylvania, U.S., explaining his 400-word article on the Holocaust appearing in the 1961 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He states that his article was written in the early 1940s, before there was any definite information as to the death camps and represents the best information available at that time. He points out that he has more than once provided to the editors of the Britannica the article he wrote, but "they have not found it possible to act on my suggestion."

The letter was written in reaction to the article in this paper on June 23, criticizing Prof. Marcus' article for its tendency to minimize and gloss over the sadism and giving of the Holocaust and for giving the Jews under the Nazis.

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## Israel Law In a Nutsell

THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF ISRAEL, by Henry E. Baker, Steimsky's Agency Ltd., Tel Aviv, Sweet & Maxwell Ltd., London, 12s. pp.

JUDGE Baker, the Relieving President of the Jerusalem District Court, has managed to do the almost impossible. He has reduced the vast, indigestible mass of Israel law into a neat, compact little nut-shell for the benefit of that section of the English reading public which is interested in our law without having the necessary background or inclination to make too deep a study of it.

In 132 surprisingly readable pages for so technical a subject, Judge Baker has managed to present a clear and comprehensive picture of the intricacies of Israel law, based as it is on such foreign elements as English, French and Ottoman law, interspersed with Jewish, Mohammedan and a pinch of Canon Law, and topped with a generous sprinkling of indigenous Knesset-made laws.

In less than two hours of reading one can obtain a bird's-eye view of Israel law in all its ramifications — an achievement due solely to the author's powers of condensation, selection and arrangement.

This book is also recommended as a most convenient little handbook for the guidance of students ploughing their way through the lore of law.

D.L.

### Books on Jerusalem

A new publishing venture to present books on Jerusalem in the past and present has just begun in the capital. The "Jerusalem Library" intends to publish a series of books dealing with the city in the fields of history, science and scholarship. The first book in the series is "The City of David" by Haim Guri, which will be published in Hebrew and English and later in other languages. The books will be sold at a reduced rate.

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